Reply to Final Office Action dated: 11/28/08

Response dated: 04/21/08

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### REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that claims 1-29 are pending in the application, that claims 7-11, 15 and 17 have been withdrawn and that claims 1-6, 12-14, 16 and 18-29 stand rejected. None of the claims have been amended by this response.

In view of the following discussion, the Applicant respectfully submits that none of these claims now pending in the application are rendered obvious under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 103. Thus, the Applicant believes that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

## A. 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected the Applicant's claims 1-6, 12-14, 16 and 18-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kita et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,504,632, hereinafter "Kita") in view of Kim et al. (EP 0671855 A2, hereinafter "Kim"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that Kita fails to teach, suggest or disclose at least "a second circuit at least connectable to the first output, for digitising the first baseband analog video signal and for processing and outputting a corresponding digital stream on a second output" and a third circuit characterized in that "the second output is at least connectable to a third circuit generating on a third output a second baseband analog video signal on the basis of the digital stream" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1. The Applicant agrees.

The Applicant further submits that the teachings of Kim fail to bridge the substantial gap between the teachings of Kita and the invention of the Applicant at least as claimed in the Applicant's claim 1. That is, the Applicant respectfully submits that Kim also fails to teach, suggest or make obvious at least "a second circuit at least connectable to the first output, for **digitising** the first baseband analog video signal and for processing and outputting a corresponding digital stream on a second output" and a third circuit characterized in that "the second output is at least connectable to a third circuit generating on a third output a second baseband analog video signal on the basis of the digital stream" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1.

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With regard to Kim, the Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's definition of Kim. That is, the examiner points to figure 1 of Kim as well as column 4, lines 20+ to allege that "a second circuit at least connectable to the first output, for digitizing the first baseband analog video signal for processing and outputting a corresponding digital stream on a second output" is shown. The Applicant disagrees and submits that column 4, lines 20+ teaches that in Kim the signal that is input via reception selection port 1 is either processed through elements 2 and 5 (in case it is an analog output signal) or through element 9 (in case it is a digital input signal). This is also clearly visible from column 4, lines 36 to 41, which teaches "the signal reception selection part 1 selects a video signal to be recorded from the analog video signal SAi and the digital video signal SDi and applies the selected video signal to the analog recording signal processing part 2 or the digital recording signal processing part 2 or the digital recording signal processing part 6.

Further the Examiner points to figure 1 of Kim having an analog signal output port 12 where, according to the Examiner, a signal from the digital processing part of figure 1 could be output as analog signal and thus a digital to analog and an analog to digital conversion at the output part of Kim would be present. The Applicant respectfully disagrees. The Applicant submits that Figure 1 of Kim does not show or teach an analog to digital or a digital to analog converter at the output side. Further Figure 1 of Kim shows either an analog output from analog signal path 2, 3, 4, 5 via selector 10 and analog signal output part 12, or a digital output from digital signal path 6, 7, 8, 9 via selector 10 and digital signal output part 11.

The Applicant further reiterates the previous arguments and specifically that, in Kim, the signal that is input via reception selection port 1 is either processed through elements 2 and 5 (in case it is an analog input signal) or through element 9 (in case it is a digital input signal). The Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's statement that a signal is digitalized in the digital signal port 11. The Applicant submits that nowhere in Kim does Kim teach that digital signal port 11 would have an analog to digital conversion function. In contrast, column 5, lines 38-42 of Kim clearly teaches that digital signal port 11 processes a digital signal. That is, the input signal of digital signal port 11 is already a digital signal.

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Thus, clearly digital signal port 11 does not digitalize a signal. The Examiner cites column 4, lines 42 and on to support his understanding of digital signal port 11. However, column 4, lines 42 and on of Kim teaches that the analog signal stream does not include digital signal port 11. Subsequently, the Examiner refers to column 5, lines 1-45 of Kim for teaching the invention of the Applicant. The Applicant submits that the portion of Kim cited by the Examiner teaches the digital signal stream of the device according to Kim. More specifically, in Kim the signal stream begins as a digital input signal and thus does not include any digitization. As such, the Applicant respectfully submits that Kim fails to teach, suggest or make obvious at least the following claim elements of at least the Applicant's claim 1:

- a second circuit for digitizing the first baseband analog video signal and for processing and outputting a corresponding digital stream
- a third circuit generating on a third output a second baseband analog video signal on the basis of a digital stream.

It should be noted that the Applicant in the Specification cites Kim and specifically teaches the advantages of the Applicant's invention over the deficiencies of the teachings of Kim.

As such and for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant respectfully submits that Kita and Kim, alone or in any allowable combination, fail to teach, suggest or render obvious at least "a second circuit at least connectable to the first output, for digitizing the first baseband analog video signal and for processing and outputting a corresponding digital stream on a second output" and a third circuit characterized in that "the second output is at least connectable to a third circuit generating on a third output a second baseband analog video signal on the basis of the digital stream" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1.

Therefore, the Applicant submits that for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant's claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the teachings of Kita and Kim,

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alone or in any allowable combination, and as such, fully satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 103 and is patentable thereunder.

Furthermore, the Applicant's dependent claims 2-6, 12-14, 16 and 18-19 depend either directly or indirectly from the Applicant's independent claim 1 and recite additional features thereof. As such, the Applicant submits that at least because the Applicant's claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the teachings of Kita and Kim, alone or in any allowable combination, the Applicant further submits that the Applicant's dependent claims 2-6, 12-14, 16 and 18-19, which depend either directly or indirectly from the Applicant's claim 1, are also not rendered obvious by the teachings of Kita and Kim, alone or in any allowable combination, and, as such, fully satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 103 and are patentable thereunder.

The Applicant reserves the right to establish the patentability of each of the claims individually in subsequent prosecution.

#### B. 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected the Applicant's claims 20-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kita in view of Kim in view of Browne (WO 92/22983). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

The rejection of claims 20-29 is based, in part, on the contention that Kita and Kim render obvious the features of claims 1-6, 12-14, 16 and 18-19. However, as described above and for at least the reasons described above, the Applicant submits that Kita and Kim, alone or in any allowable combination, absolutely fail to teach, suggest or make obvious the Applicant's claims 1-6, 12-14, 16 and 18-19. As such, and for at least the reasons recited above the Applicant further submits that Kita and Kim, alone or in any allowable combination, also fail to teach, suggest or make obvious the Applicant's claims 20-21, which depend from the Applicant's claims 1 and 3.

Likewise, the Applicant's independent claim 22 and dependent claims 23-29 recite similar relevant features as recited in the Applicant's claim 1. As such and for at least the reasons recited above, the Applicant submits that the Applicants independent claims 23 and dependent claims 23-29 are also not rendered obvious

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by the teachings of Kita and Kim, alone or in any allowable combination, and, as such, fully satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 103 and are patentable thereunder.

The Applicant further submits that the teachings of Browne fail to bridge the substantial gap between the teachings of Kita and Kim and the invention of the Applicant as claimed. More specifically, the Examiner applies Kita and Kim for attempting to teach the Applicant's claim 1 because the teachings of Browne fall short of the Applicant's invention. More specifically, the Applicant submits that Browne absolutely fails to teach, suggest or make obvious at least "a second circuit at least connectable to the first output, for digitising the first baseband analog video signal and for processing and outputting a corresponding digital stream on a second output" and a third circuit characterized in that "the second output is at least connectable to a third circuit generating on a third output a second baseband analog video signal on the basis of the digital stream" as taught in the Applicant's Specification and claimed by at least the Applicant's claim 1.

As such, the Applicant submits that the teachings of Kita, Kim and Browne, alone or in any allowable combination, fail to teach, suggest or make obvious the Applicant's claims 20-29 for at least the reasons recited above.

As such, the Applicant submits that claims 20-29 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kita in view of Kim in view of Browne.

The Applicant reserves the right to establish the patentability of each of the claims individually in subsequent prosecution.

#### Conclusion

Thus the Applicant submits that none of the claims, presently in the application, are rendered obvious under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 103. Consequently, the Applicant believes that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

If however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application,

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or if the Examiner believes a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of the subject application to completion, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned.

No fee is believed due. However, if a fee is due, please charge the additional fee to Deposit Account No. 07-0832.

Respectfully submitted, FRANK DUMONT

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